

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms for analyzing compromised nucleic acid samples, comprising two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms, wherein each 5 of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with respect to one another, and wherein each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences.

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2. A panel according to claim 1, wherein the single nucleotide polymorphisms include the nucleic acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS. 25-36, 61-72, 98-109, 134-145, 170-181, 206-217, 242-253, 278-289, 314-325, 351-362, 387-398, 423-434, and 457-467.

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3. A method of generating a panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms from a population of interest for analyzing a compromised nucleic acid sample, comprising:
selecting a panel of two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms in a genome of the population of interest, wherein each of the two or more single nucleotide 20 polymorphisms of the panel are single nucleotide polymorphisms of the genome that are not genetically linked with respect to one another, and wherein each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are single nucleotide polymorphisms of the genome that are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences, thereby generating the panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms from the 25 population of interest for analyzing the compromised nucleic acid sample.
4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the compromised sample comprises nucleic acids from about 10 nucleotides in length to about 100 nucleotides in length.

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5. A method according to claim 3, wherein the population of interest is human.
6. A method according to claim 3, wherein the population of interest is one missing human.

7. A method for determining the identity of an individual from an unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids, comprising:
 - obtaining the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids having two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms from an individual;
 - 5 identifying two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms present in the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids;
 - comparing the identity of each of the two or more single nucleotides polymorphisms in the compromised sample with a panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms from a known sample to determine a number of matches between
 - 10 each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms in the unknown sample and the panel, wherein the panel comprises two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with respect to one another, and are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences; and
 - determining the probability that the unknown sample and the known sample are
 - 15 derived from the same or related individual based on the number of matches between each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphism in the unknown sample and the known sample, thereby determining the identity of the individual from the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids.
- 20 8. A method for determining the identity of an individual from an unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids, comprising:
 - obtaining the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids having two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms from an individual;
 - obtaining a known sample of nucleic acids having two or more single nucleotide
 - 25 polymorphisms;
 - selecting a panel of two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms, wherein each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are not genetically linked with respect to one another, and wherein each of the single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences;
 - 30 determining the identity of each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel that are present in the compromised nucleic acid sample;
 - and
 - determining the identity of each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel that are present in the known sample;

comparing the identities of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel observed in the known sample with the identities of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel observed in the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids; and

5 determining the probability that the unknown sample and the known sample are derived from the same or related individual, thereby determining the identity of the individual from the unknown sample of compromised nucleic acids.

9. A method according to claim 7, wherein the known sample and the unknown
10 sample are from the same individual.

10. A method according to claim 7, wherein the known sample is from a family member.

15 11. A method according to claim 7, wherein the compromised nucleic acid sample comprises nucleic acid fragments from about 10 nucleotides in length to about 100 nucleotides in length.

12. A method according to claim 7, wherein the identity of the one or more single
20 nucleotide polymorphisms is determined using a single base primer extension reaction.

13. A method according to claim 7, wherein the two or more of the single
nucleotide polymorphisms of the compromised sample are identified in a multiplexed
25 reaction.

14. A method according to claim 7, wherein the two or more of the single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are identified in a multiplexed reaction.

30 15. A method according to claim 7, wherein the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are identified on an array.

16. A method according to claim 7, wherein the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the compromised sample are identified on an array.

17. A method according to claim 15, wherein the array is an addressable array.
18. A method according to claim 16, wherein the array is an addressable array.
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19. A method according to claim 15, wherein the array is a virtual array.
20. A method according to claim 16, wherein the array is a virtual array.
- 10 21. A method for genotyping a compromised nucleic acid sample, comprising obtaining the sample of compromised nucleic acids from an individual; identifying two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms present in the compromised nucleic acid sample; and
comparing the identity of each of the two or more single nucleotides
- 15 polymorphisms in the compromised sample with a panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms from a population of interest to determine the frequency of occurrence of each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphism in the compromised sample with the population of interest, wherein the panel comprises two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with respect
- 20 to one another, and are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences; thereby genotyping the sample of compromised nucleic acids.
22. A method for genotyping a compromised nucleic acid sample, comprising
25 obtaining the sample of compromised nucleic acids from an individual; selecting a panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms from a genome of a population of interest, the panel comprising two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms, wherein each of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms of the panel are single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with respect to one
- 30 another and are located outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences;
identifying two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms present in the compromised nucleic acid sample; and
comparing the identities of the two or more single nucleotide polymorphisms observed in the compromised sample with the identities of the two or more single

nucleotide polymorphisms observed in the panel to determine a genotype, thereby obtaining the genotype for the compromised nucleic acid sample.

23. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the single nucleotide
5 polymorphisms are biallelic and the identities of the alleles of the single nucleotide
polymorphisms are T and/or C.

24. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the population of interest
is human.

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25. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the sample comprises
human nucleic acids.

26. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the two or more single
15 nucleotide polymorphisms present in the compromised nucleic acid sample are
identified using a single base primer extension reaction.

27. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the two or more single
nucleotide polymorphisms present in the compromised nucleic acid sample are
20 identified in a multiplexed reaction.

28. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the two or more single
nucleotide polymorphisms present in the compromised nucleic acid sample are
identified on an array.

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29. A genotyping method according to claim 28, wherein the array is an
addressable array.

30. A genotyping method according to claim 28, wherein the array is a virtual
30 array.

31. A genotyping method according to claim 22, wherein the compromised nucleic
acid sample is amplified to a length of from about 10 nucleotides to about 100
nucleotides.